had Gen. Cass to reduce their pay one-third ! If charge of his duty, be the consequences what they | Incidental enpenses, damages, losses, he could constitutionally take away one-third he may. It was to the extra charges he wished to could take away the whole. No: the law was un- call the especial attention of his friends, and he just, it was unconstitutional and void, and when would be glad if they could furnish some satisfacopposed and spurned, and its author hung in effi- tory explanation of these extraordinary charges, hip, and who would rob the honest and brave vol- fast wasting away and he must hurry on.

sumed would not be controverted on this floot.

document No. 224, 1839, third session, 25th Congress, page 2. From October 9, 1813, to May 27, 1822, (9 years,) ten rations per day, (:0 cents each) \$6,610 From October 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, \$1500 per and

and to be allowed by Mr. Calloun, six years after he was

Document No. 112, same session, page 15, part embraced in subsequent accounts 55 days per diem, at \$8 per diem, travelling expenses, 40 cents per mile, in concluding treaties at Greenville, 1814, St. Mary's, 1818, Saginaw and Sant de S dots, &c., from 1817 to 1820, as per document, No. 6, 3d session, 27th Congress, pages 11 and 12, (being extra compensation,) 50 days preparing before and

Fer diem, 52 days mileage, &c., \$8 per day and 40 cts. per mile at the treaty of Chicago, in 1821 For attendance at Washington in 1821-'22 (208 days) settle his own accounts, and mileage, (10 rations per day.) and \$1,032 travelling expenses Extra services as commissioner to treat with the Indi-

ans at Wapaghkonetta, and at Prairie du Chien, in

1,360

1825, twenty-nine days, daily pay and mileage, \$356, taking treaty to Washington \$2,092 Similar services in Indiana in 1826, 46 days Similar services in Fond du Lac in 1826, sixty-five days Similar services at Batte des Morts in 1827, 60 days Similar services at Green Bay in 1828, 66 days Summar services at St. Joseph's in 1827, 10 days Services and expenses in Washington city in 1828, pre-paring a code for the regulation of Indian affairs, and

Services for superintending Indian agencies at Piqua, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, for the years 1822-'3-'4-'5 '6-17-'8, at \$1,500 per annun Similar services, same agencies, 1829-'30, and part of 31, at \$1,500 per annum

Total extra charges

mileage, III days

\$60,412 It would appear from this statement, made from documents specially referred to, (and which, if wrong, can be corrected by Gen. Cass's friends.) that he charged and received pay four times for the same period of time :

1st. His regular salary as Governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory of Michigan, 2000 dols, per annum for about 18 years 2d. Fifteen hundred per annum extra salary from 1813 to 1831, nearly eighteen years paid in 1831 Eations-ten rations per day at 20 cents each for between nine and ten years id. Fifteen hundred dollars per annum extra salary

from 1821 to 1831, about ten years, being part of the above eighteen years 4th. Specific charges for 772 days of the above time, at Eight dollars per day and 40 cts. mileage, in attending at Indian treaties, at Washington, to settle his own accounts; and pay for extra as above, preparing an Indian code, etc., being upwards of \$15 per day for the time specified as above.

\$96,412 This last charge, with his three salaries, one fixed at 2,000, and two extra salaries of \$1,500 each, would make his pay at this period amount to \$11,355 per annum-more than \$31 per day. Sundays and all, exclusive of his rations, taken from the pockets of the tax paying people of the United States by Gen. Cass, for his services as Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Michigan, at a fixed salary of \$2,000 per annum. If such were his extras as a territorial governor, what will they be as President? At the same rate they will amount to upwards of \$60,000 per annum, which he would have fust as good a right to claim as ex officio comman-

States. Where is the difference ? In connection with this, there was the fact that some of these accounts were made out and certitied when he was himself Secretary of War; but not liking to pass his own accounts, he left them for his successor, with the endorsement that they were authorized and correct.

der-in-chief of the army and navy of the United

And yet Gen. Cass was a great economist !-"He subscribed to the Baltimore maxim, that " the people's money must be carefully guarded for the people's benefit." But he (Mr. S.) thought the General had in this case rather exceeded the bounds of moderation, whatever the opinions of Cass had received. Besides the above, received as Secretary of War at \$6,000 per annum, being a total of \$30,000. He was subsequently some six blood and treasure. And, for all this, what have vears minister to St. Claud, at \$9,000 per annum, being 54,000, with an outfit of \$9,000 and an infit of 4,500; making a total of some \$87.000 The a- by no means its greatest cost, would not fall short mount of extra charges during his travels in Europe and to the Holy Land he had not yet ascer- four hundred millions of dollars. tioned; he presumed they were considerable. Cost already incurred, say Add to these sums his per diem and mileage as Land bounties Senator from Michigan, his pay as an officer dur- Amount paid Mexico, debt and money ing the late war with Great Britain, and it would Addition to pension list, two millions resent an aggregate of between two and three hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. Linough, he thought, to satisfy a reasonable man ; out it seems not, he wants one hundred thousand more. Of the private conduct and character of Gen. Cass he would say nothing, but his official conduct was a fair and legitimate subject of discossion, and he would not shrink from the dis-

out opposition ! He answered, because no one ine these matters and be able to give some expla- of 15 or 20 thousand valuable lives. And, he e-- crisis is approaching; it will soon be upon us. knew the amount received by the regulars; this nation of them. The people of this country would peated, for all this, what have we gained ? New The result of such a system would be such a criwas fixed by an army order; and it being stated expect it to be cleared up some how or other, Mexico and California, which will cost us every sis as they had in 1840, which will crush the banks, that it was a bill " for the benefit of the volun- though he believed it would be found that there year, to maintain and defend as it is the people, and the country, producing the scenes ters," it passed at once without inquiry or oppo- were no vouchers to sustain these extra charges worth. And where is our promised "indemnity and sufferings of 1840, which cannot be forgotten sition. Such is the brief history of this shameful - not the oath of a single witness to establish their for the future !" In- or averted. The famine and the revolutions in and unjust law. What would the volunteers, the justice, but they were left to depend mainly if not demnity! We have none, not a cent for all our Europe have postponed this crises; the expenses of Doct.'r Townsend's Sarsaparilla. eople, say to the man who would take \$30 per altogether on the statements made by Gen. Cass losses; but Mexico has received. "indemnity for the war, too, had helped; but it is coming and must day whilst enjoying all the luxuries of civilized himself, on his own ipse ditit. But his hour was the past" by a release of the five millions of debt come. While exports are falling off they boast of

was said to be a friend to economy. He was a ers with fat contracts. They had paid for the ed, not hy her own, but by American armies; so very great economist. He takes particular care hire of steamboats alone \$351,631 a month, and that, in point of fact, Mexico and not Mr. Polk of the people's money-especially when he gets it the sum of \$115,900 had been paid for old and has got all the "indemnity for the past and secuin his own pocket. [Laughter) He had some worthless vessels. But he had not time to refer rity for the future " proofs on this subject to which he would refer to to these matters in detail, which he had before Such are the benefits of our war and the blessthe committee, and he called upon gentlemen to him; he might put them in his speech should he ings of our peace, of which we hear so much tion-he would bring back the expenditures to examine the official documents which he should ever write it out. But he must hasten to advert boasting on the other side of of the House. Sir, what they were in the early days of the republic. produce. Gen. Cass, it was known, was once to another thing, which would show how the great but for the madness and folly of this administra- when Washington, and Madison presided over its Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Superintend- economists of this Administration spent "the peo- tion, all we have got could have been obtained by destinies. Taylor this second Washington, would ent of Indian Affairs, appointed under a special ple's money for the people's benefit. His atten- wise councils and amicable negotiation, for some law, with a fixed salary of \$2000 per annum. He tion has been called to the fact that this Govern- fifteen or twenty millions. But no; nothing but was appointed Governor, and was ex-officio Com- ment has been expending the people's money for war and bloodshed would satisfy the President; that period is approaching; it is at hand already mander-in chief of the Army and Navy; and he the benefit of hundreds of their partizans and pets he would "cavil on the ninth part of a hair; he its approach is heralded bywould ask gentlemen had the one any more right for actually doing nothing; and in many of the would not consent to change the title of our neto extra pay than the other! But Governor Cass custom houses in the country at this time the re- gotiator sent to Mexico, from "minister pleniponot only drew his salary while he held that office, ceipts were wholly inadequate to the payment of tentiary" to "commissioner," which was all that his seatbetween seventeen and eighteen years, but he the officers who were quartered on the public .- was required to secure his recognition by Mexico, charged extra compensation while drawing his For instance, there were fifty custom houses, of and the opening of negatiations for peace .-salary of \$2000 per annum, amounting to the e- which he had made a list, that collected the sum Rather than comply with this reasonable request, normous sum of \$60.412 over and above his sala- of \$74,425,77; to collect which an expense had he instantly ordered Gen. Taylor to march to the ry. He would read to the committee some of the incurred of \$361,075,39 over and above the entire Rio Grande, and commenced the war without conitems to show what the character of these charges receipts-a clear loss to the Treasury of this amount was, which he had derived from official and au- to support the party; making, therefore, an exthentic sources, and which could not, and he pre- penditure of \$135,501,16 paid to support custom houses that paid not one cent into the Treasury. Extra charges by Gov. Cass, as Governor and Superintendent | There were twenty-one custom houses whose agof Indian Affairs, over and above his regular salary, as per gregate receipts were \$32,218,39, the whole of which, together with \$270,280,28, was paid to a foreign Government. We could now do everyset of idle officers ostensibly employed in its col- thing abroad and nothing at home. The Amerilection, but actually doing little or nothing; a can people were taxed for the benefit of foreigngross sum, without any receipts to meet the ex- ers. The millions raised to carry on this war had \$33,325 penditures, of \$302,498,67 thrown away on favor- been expended for the most part in a foreign councording to the Baltimore resolutions. Oh, say must come from abroad. American hats, shoes, they, you must take care to spend the people's and coats were not good enough for the Adminismoney for the people's benefit, and here as an ex- tratian; they reduced the duties and brought them ample, was an expenditure of \$36,248,32 to collect \$867,19! If gentlemen had any doubt on 1,448 the official statements, made out by an officer of the present low duties off the rich man's luxuries, plates an important change-can discover the cau- ful change been wrought in me. I am now able this House, he would hand to the Reporter: he jewelry, and every thing of the kind, and off iron,

> Statement showing the gross amount of revenue cess of expenditure beyond the duties received

for the year 1845: Excess of expen-Districts. Gross Revenue. ditures beyond

	S. Tree Corn	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY	receipts.
	Frenchman's Bay	\$415 33	\$14,506 46
,	Waldoborough	2,145 79	18,798 05
	Kennebunk	592 33	2.740 18
	Saco	191 87	1,810 85
	York	333 74	1,166 99
	Plymouth	1,825 14	25,716 02
	Ipswich	Nothing.	124 87
1	Edgartown	298 15	2,303 21
	Barnstable	2,845 63	44,819 77
1	New London	614 25	11,946 03
V	Stonington	351 43	2,269 81
	Oswegatchie	385 71	2,399 67
	Cape Lincent	779 40	3,426 18
)	Presque Isle	312 66	8,996 97
	Delaware	1,591 42	22,447 63
ij	St. Mary's	2 82	159 68
1	Yeocomico	157 79	331 21
	Tappahannock	132 06	1,684 54
	Ocracoke	56 27	2,034 25
	Beaufort, S. C.	7 00	243 00
	Brunswick	1 36	110 32
	St. Mary's	75 38	4,078 56
	St. Augustine	160 70	1,686 13
	St. Mark's	195 01	6,157 67
H	St. John's	50 02	2,955 43
	Pearl River	197 35	351 03
	Vicksburg	40 71	480 29
	Miami	48 84	1,289 32
		\$13,788.21	\$185,034 11

\$13,788 21 \$185,034 11 Old Zack, he trusted, would soon make this list of drones and cormorants "small by degrees and beautifully less;" for, if there was any one trait in Mexicans before him. his character more strongly developed than any other, it was his love of economy and his abhorrence of everything like extravagance and wasteful expenditure, and especially of the public monev. In matters of this kind he understood he was peculiarly rigid and exact; and it is now, in these times of profligacy and wanton waste, that the country and the tax-paying people want such an honest and faithful man as Gen. Taylor to muster and inspect the crew, dismiss the idle and useless, put "the ship to rights," get it fairly before the wind; and with a noble crew and well selected commanders, our noble ship of State would soon surmount every obstacle, and be once more safely moored in the 'haven of peace and prosperity.

demoralizing effects; look at what it has cost in sylvania in this House voted for it but one. we got ! Nothing : I fear worse than nothing .-Sir, the pecuniary cost of this war, and this was -past, present, and prospective-of some three or

\$100,000,000 15,000,000 20,000,000 for twenty-five years 50,000,000

Standing army to defend the northern frontier of Mexico, and maintaining our new possessions there, five millions per year for ten years Increase of army and navy at home, five millions per annum, sav ten

50,000,000

y. it was abandoned and given up. But we are which he feared they could not and would not give. the country of fifty thousand volunteerss for two yet gentlemen talked of evidence of the worth of sked how this bill came to pass both houses with- He hoped the friends of Gen. Cass would exam- years, and the loss to families and to the country their system. Where was it, and what was it? A which Mr. Polk made the war to recover, and fif- increased imports and increasing revenue under The most Extruordinary Medicine in the World. unter of one third of his pittance of \$3,50 per month for clothing? Not enough to purchase a hat or a pair of boots. Would old Zack have hat or a pair of boots. Would old Zack have expenditures during the present war with Mexico. She has security for the future. We are bound The Baltimore Convention next boasted of this done this? No, sir; he would have given his He, however, had not the time to refer satisfacto- to protect her northern frontier against the hostile glorious war with Mexico. They were welcome hat and shoes both to an old soldier rather than rily to the wasteful expenditure of money. There and predatory incursions of the Indians of Califor- to all its glories, and all its responsibilities. The take a single cent fron him justly or unjustly. had been much of it squandered amongst Presi- nia, now ours, heretofore a source of so much an-And there was another thing to which he wished dential partizans and far orntes; some rewarded novance, expense and suffering to her people .-to call the attention of gentlemen. Gen. Cass with high offices, such as Pillow & Co., and oth- From the calamities she is to be hereafter protect-

> sulting Congress, then in session; thus fixing on Polk and his party the responsibility, the fearful responsibility of this war and all its consequences.

But there was another grave objection he had to the policy of this Administration. Our Government, as now administered, has in effect become a ites! There were likewise ten custom houses try. Internal improvements were unconstitutionwhich collected the sum of \$867, 19, which cost al at home, but not abroad; we could survey the Government \$36,248,32 or \$35,381,13 over and of course improve the Dead Sea; we could by and above the whole receipts. And that was using make roads and canals across the isthmus of Panthe people's money for the people's benefit," ac- ama and Tehuantepec. If we want goods they from abroad. A proposition was actually made by his colleague, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.) and susufacture, reducing the revenue one half, express- to which her sex is subject. ly to favor foreigners, who were represented by Copies will be sent by mail free of postage to the collected in the following Districts, and the ex- his colleague to be in a suffering condition, [no matter about Americans;] and then, to make up, it was proposed to put a duty of twenty-five per cent, on the poor man's tea and coffee.

Thus, sir, everything done by these "progressives" inures to the benefit of foreigners. Our money is sent in ship loads abroad; our improvements are foreign; our goods are foreign; our army and our navy are employed abroad. Everything is foreign, foreign; nothing American.-No power to protect or benefit our own people or improve our own country. The power to contract debts, to tax and oppress the people, were the only legitimate powers of Government as now administered. Was this not true to the letter !-Would the people longer submit to this state of things! The power and the remedy was in their own hands, and they would apply it, by elevating lor, to the Presidency, who would soon correct these foreign and anti-American tendencies, and bring the country back to the good old revolutionary principles and the true American policy of the earlier and better days of the republic.

The Baltimore platform had a great many things in it to which his brief remaining time would not permit him even to allude. He saw, amongst other things, they had a resolution in which they repeated the President's charge that the Whigs gave 'aid and comfort to the enemy." Now, he would like to know what sort of " aid and comfort old Zack gave to the enemy ? Mr. Polk sent Santa Anna to give them aid and comfort; while, inposite to make the most of that "aid and comfort;" The improvements are a old Zack had spiked that cannon, or rather had turned it upon their own ranks, now flying I

In the next place they go in for a sound currency; and yet that party, after the destruction of the United States Bank, had established six or seven hundred State Banks. This had been done by the Democratic Legislatures in Democratic States. But it was perfectly consistent with all they did. They make an outcry against Bank paper, and they fill the country with illegitimate paper money, issued in violation of the constitution, which expressly declared that no State should issue bills of credit; and of course they could not authorize others to do what the States themselves were not authorized to do. This provision, Mr. Madison says, was inserted for the very purpose of preventing the States from issuing or authorizing the isothers might be. But this was not all that Gen lutions, with great exultation, of the Mexican war bank man. He was opposed to a United States non of the sale, one third part on the first of and the Mexican peace. And what have we got Bank, though he had once voted for, it under the Governor of Michigan, and ex officeo Superintend- by the one or by the other ! This war has thrown unanimous instruction of a Demacratic Pennsylent of Indian Affairs, he was about five years this country back full half a century. Look at its vania Legislature, when every member from Penn-

> Next, the Baltimore platform declares that the present Administratian had given " a noble impulse to free trade," by repealing the tariff of 1842, August 3, 1848. and establishing that of 1846. This was announced as the crowning merit and glory of Mr. Polk's Administration. It was too late to enter upon that subject, for his time was almost expired. but he would merely observe that their system had been so successful as to produce a balance of per- Monday August 21st, 1848. haps some forty millions against the country. Specie was in consequence going out of the country at the rate of three millions a month from the port of New York alone, and goods were coming in by millions; and he would tell them, while their imports are vastly increased under the tariff of 1846. that their exports were greatly falling off. The exports of breadstuffs will not be one-tenth part of what they were last year, and judging from what he | August 3, 1848.

saw in the last Union, they would be much less &c., to be provided for hereafter, say 10,000,000 than that. The "Union" of vesterday, states the exports to Great Britain of flour last year at 2.269,-\$395,000,000 114 barrels, this year 159,161; wheat last year 2,-And to this add the loss of time and labor to 157,448 bushels, this year 215,139, and so on; and

policy of the Whigs was peace and not war. The policy of the Whigs, too, was economy and not extravagance; and if Gen. Taylor, that faithful and true patriot, should come into power-which no man could doubt-if, he repeated, Gen. Taylor should come into power-a man into whose face, they were told by Generals Smith and Twigs, no man could look and make a dishonorable proposibring back this Government to the purer principles and better policy of the first. Thank God

Here the Chairman's hammer announced the expiration of the gentleman's hour, and he took

Most Extraordinary Work! The Married Woman's PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMAN. Sixth Edition. 18mo. pp 250. Price \$1 25,000 Copies sold in Three Months!

Years of suffering, of physical and mental anguish to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulties to the husband, might have been spared by a timely possession of this work.

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Truely, knowledge is power. It is health, happiness, affluence.

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Here, also, every female-the wife, the mother. the one either budding into womanhood or the one this subject he had before him a transcript from tained by his party, a few days ago, to take half in the decline of years in whom nature contemses, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and had not time now to read it. Here is a portion coal, cloth, hats, shoes, and every species of man- and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint my cough has left me. You can well imagine

purchaser.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent virtues (mailed free) to any part of the United States. All a remittance) and addressed to Dr. A. M. Mauricean Box 1224, New-York City. Publishing Office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court that honest, true-hearted American, General Tay- of the county of Monroe, the following Real Estate, formerly of Valentine Werkiser, late of Hamilton township, in said county, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on

Saturday, the second day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two tracts or pieces of Land, situate in Hamilton township, in said county, about one mile from Fennersville. Lot No. 1,

Containing 118 Acres, 140 Perches, adjoining lands of Conrad Arnold, Thomas Miller, James Miller and John Werkiser; about 75 stead of aid, Gen Taylor gave them " a little more acres of which are cleared and the remainder grape" and canister. He wished the gentleman op- covered with timber of an excellent quality.

LOG HOUSE. 2 stories high, a LOG BARN; a good Apple Orchard.

and other truit trees. A never failing stream of water runs through the whole tract, and a good spring of water near the house. Lot No. 2, Containing 52 Acres, 30 Perches,

adjoining lands of John Williams, Peter and structed or difficult Menstruation. Incontinuence Abraham Butts and said Lot No. 1; about 30 of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for acres of which are cleared and the residue is the general prostration of the system-no matter well timbered. A small stream of water whether the result of inherent cause or causes, passes through the same.

THE CONDITIONS OF SALE .- One third of The Baltimore Convention speak in their reso- sue of "paper money." He (Mr. S.) was not a the purchase money to be paid at the confirma- weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once be-April next, and the other on the first day of A. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of pril 1850.

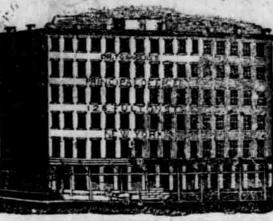
HENRY WERKISER, Adm'or. By the Court, J. H. STROUD, Clerk.

Camp Meeting.

Providence permitting, there will be a Camp Meeting, for Stroudsburg Circuit, held in Cherry Valley, at Bozzard's woods, to commence

The Preachers and people of the adjoining circuits and stations in the Philadelphia and New Jersey Conferences, are respectfully invited to attend.

in the limits of the law. J. W. MECASKEY.



Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, that while it eradicates, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES Ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it creates new. pure and rich blood: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past sea-

10,000 cases of General Debility and want of

Nervous Energy. Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensation, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumtion, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

Invigorating Cordial. As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree. Consumption Cured

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarria, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectaration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured. Spitting Blood.

. New York, April 28, 1847. Dr Townsend-I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large u uantites of blood, had night Sweats, and was greatly debiliated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderthat I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient sevant, WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st

Rheumatism. This is only one of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsen's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary

James Cummings, Esq, one of the assistant in letters must be post-paid (except those containing the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847 Dr. Townsend-Dear Sir : I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better-indeed, I am entirely relieved .--You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours resp'y, JAS. CUMMINGS

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County Fordham, August 13, 1847

Dr. Townsend-Dear Sir: I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendations in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful.

. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER Jr. Female Medicine

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhæa, or Whites, obproduced by irregularity, illness or accident .--Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all come robust and full of energy under its influence the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed but we can assure the afflicted. that hundreds of cases have been reported to vac Thousands of cases where families have been wathout children, after using a few bottles of this, invaluable medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

To Mothers and Married Ladies, This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been express. ly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, " The turn of life.

should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and hurrible diseases No surlers or hucksters will be allowed with- to which females are subject at this time of life. This medecine is also constantly kept on hand

and for sale by FRANCIS S. PAULI, agent Stroudsburg, Pa,